

The China Mail.

Established February, 1846.

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號三十月三年十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1880.

日三初月二年庚辰

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GORDON & STREET, 40, Cornhill. GORDON & STREET, 40, Cornhill. GORDON & STREET, 40, Cornhill. GORDON & STREET, 40, Cornhill.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LION DE ROSSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 180, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & STREET, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Singapore. C. HENNINGSEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—Messrs. A. DE MELO & CO., Amoy. Messrs. A. DE MELO & CO., Amoy. Messrs. A. DE MELO & CO., Amoy. Messrs. A. DE MELO & CO., Amoy.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 Dollars. Reserve Fund, \$1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman—The Hon. W. K. WICKSTEAD.

Deputy Chairman—A. WILKINSON. F. R. BRIDGES, Esq., W. S. WILKINSON, Esq., F. D. BARBOUR, Esq., H. HOFFMANN, Esq., W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER. Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Shanghai, E. W. JACKSON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—LONDON BANKERS.—LONDON BANKERS.—LONDON BANKERS.

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 14, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTES DE PARIS. (Incorporated 17th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue de Brogne, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at: LONDON, BOULOGNE, SAN FRANCISCO, Marseilles, Bombay, Hongkong, Lyons, Calcutta, Hankow, Nankin, Shanghai, Peking.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULEMONT, Manager, Shanghai, Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 6 months notice 3 per cent. per annum. " 12 " " 4 " " " 12 " " 5 " " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager. Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

The following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 " " " 3 " 3 " " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager. Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £233,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £186,250. RESERVE FUND, £20,000.

HEAD OFFICE—30A, THE RADCLIFFE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS: NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND. NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement, the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager, Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM THIS DATE, and during the absence of Mr. W. H. RAY from the Colony, Mr. E. GOLDSMITH has been appointed Acting Secretary to the Company.

H. H. NELSON, Chairman. Hongkong, February 21, 1880. ma21

NOTICE.

WE have this day authorized Mr. CARL VON PUSTAU to SIGN our Firm by Procuration.

PUSTAU & Co. Hongkong, February 25, 1880. ma25

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES T. HIRST was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st January, 1880.

HESSE & Co. Hongkong, March 4, 1880. ap1

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY CRAWFORD will SIGN our Name per Procuration from this Date.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, March 4, 1880. ap4

NOTICE.

MR. N. C. STEVENS is hereby authorized to SIGN our Name per Procuration at AMOY, the Power held by Mr. ELWELL CEASING from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co. China, February 9, 1880. my11

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. LEONHARD STAEL in our Firm CEASES on the 31st December last.

Mr. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to SIGN our Firm per Procuration.

HESSE & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. 3a80

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

AGENTS, ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879.

FREDERIC ALGAR, COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Pen case, Paper, Correspondents' Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. Colonial Newspapers received at the office re regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH have just Received.

EDITION of MUSICAL WORKS, consisting of the WORKS of MENDELSSOHN, MOZART, HAYDN, BEETHOVEN, HUMMEL, SCHUBERT, SCHUMANN, CHOPIN, LISZT, &c., &c.

New CHIT BOOKS and REPT STATIONERY.

The Grotesque NOTE PAPER. Cheap NOTE PAPER & ENVELOPES.

The Kaiser's Hind CIGARETTES. THOMPSON'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT. BRETON FOLKS, illustrated by CARRINGTON.

JOHNSON'S CHEMISTRY of COMMON LIFE.

SMITH'S GEORGE MOORE. NICHOLSON'S MANUAL of ZOOLOGY. BAIRD.—THE HUGENOTS in FRANCE. HUXLEY'S GRAY FISH.

KIPPING'S TAIPANS in CHINA and JAPAN BEARS.

HALF HOUR'S with MICROSCOPE. Cabinet and Carte PHOTOGRAPHS of Noted Characters.

Hongkong, March 9, 1880. ma23

FOR SALE.

A BOODOR GRAND PIANO, by Broadwood, in good condition.

For Particulars, apply to C/o "China Mail" Office, Hongkong, 3rd March, 1880.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$16 per doz. Case, \$17 per doz. " "

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

FOR SALE.

THE FURNISHINGS, FIXTURES, STOCK-IN-TRADE and GOOD-WILL of the well-known and prosperous Business at present carried on by Mr. ANDREW WOLFE.

THE BRITISH HOTEL. Full Particulars will be given on Application.

Hongkong, January 23, 1880.

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.50.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW," BY E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.) WASSERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

To Let.

FIRST FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 1, FRAYA EAST, MARINE LOT No. 65, together with the GROUND FLOOR, or separately.

Also, GROUND FLOORS of No. 3 and 4.

Apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, March 4, 1880. ap4

TO BE LET, on Lease for BUILDING, a FARM of 60 ACRES, containing about 10,000 Square Feet, at SUIHUA GARDEN, on Island Lot No. 139, commanding a good view of the harbour.

Apply to BRETON & WOTTON, Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, February 4, 1880.

TO LET.

FOREIGN HOUSES, containing Six Rooms and Out-Houses; Also, CHINESE SHOPS and HOUSES in the HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, January 26, 1880.

TO LET.

FOUR-STORY HOUSES in HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

A HOUSE in Lyndhurst Terrace.

Apply to E. R. BELLIOS, Hongkong, December 27, 1879.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GODOWN, Situated upon MARINA LOT 10.

Also, the Two HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of the TEMPERANCE HALL.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. Hongkong, February 7, 1880.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, July 26, 1879.

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off Clothing, Books, or Papers will be thankfully received at the SAILORS' HOME, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

Auctions.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO BE SOLD as a going Concern, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on a DAY to be hereafter fixed in the Month of APRIL next, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, and subject to withdrawal by the Vendor for any other reason of which due Notice will be given).

THE BUSINESS OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPWRIGHTS, lately Carried on by Messrs J. INGLIS & Co., known as the VICTORIA FOUNDRY, and situate at SPRING GARDENS, Victoria.

Together with all the PLANT, MACHINERY, TRADE FIXTURES and FITTINGS, STEAM LAUNCHES, and STOCK-IN-TRADE, and including the Good-will, and all Existing Contracts and Engagements.

For further Particulars, apply to SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, Supreme Court House, 17th February, 1880.

Intimations.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

TWO NEW BOWLING ALLEYS HAVE BEEN LAID.

ACCOMMODATION FOR BOARDERS AND FAMILIES.

WINE AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor. Hongkong, January 23, 1880.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS leaves Hongkong on the 1st April for SHANGHAI, at which port he will remain during the Summer.

Hongkong, February 17, 1880.

THE COSMOPOLITAN DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, ENGLAND, 1862.

AND THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE 1877.

CAPITAL \$500,000, DIVIDED INTO 5,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH (FULLY PAID UP).

General Agents, Messrs RUSSELL & Co.

Directors, WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, Esq., J. A. DOS REMEDIOS FORBES, Esq., KWOK ACHONG, Esq., C. VINCENT SMITH, Esq.

Bankers, THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Solicitors, Messrs BRETON and WOTTON.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring from the Proprietors of the COSMOPOLITAN DOCK, their Dock and the Ground and Premises belonging thereto, with the Plant, Machinery, and Stock-in-Trade of the parties aforesaid, and of carrying on the Business of Shipwrights and Engineers in the Colony of Hongkong.

For this purpose an absolute Assignment dated the 31st day of January, 1880, has been entered into by Messrs WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, FRANK BLACKWELL FORBES, SAMUEL WYLLIES FORBES, JUNIOR, JOHN MURRAY FORBES, JUNIOR, FREDERICK DELANO HITCH, HERBERT DE COCKRY FORBES, and CHARLES VINCENT SMITH, Merchants, trading as RUSSELL & Co., at Trustees of WILLIAM BOLTON SPRAAT, ANDREW JOHNSON, and NELSON SPRAAT, the owners of the said Cosmopolitan Dock, with Messrs KWOK ACHONG, WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, CHARLES VINCENT SMITH, and JOSE ANTONIO DOS REMEDIOS, Directors of the said Company, for the purchase of all the premises mentioned, without further contribution, for the price or sum of \$500,000, subject to the condition that if the Stock-in-Trade consisting of Wood and Iron be not valued by a competent valuator at a sum not less than \$100,000, the said sum of \$500,000 shall abate accordingly.

The Cosmopolitan Dock is of sufficient dimensions to dock the largest Vessels afloat; it and the Plant and Machinery belonging thereto are now in perfect order. The Business of Building, Docking, Making, and Repairing Vessels is at once operation, so that the Company can at all times upon active business, which it is expected will be highly remunerative.

The Business of the Company will be conducted by Messrs RUSSELL & Co., as General Agents, assisted by a Board of Directors.

About Four Thousand Shares have been already taken up, and it is intended that the Capital will be called up as follows:—\$75 per share on allotment.

\$25 per share on the 1st day of May, 1880.

All unpaid Capital after that date shall bear interest at 12 per cent. per annum.

Application for Shares, which shall be in the annexed form, will be received by the Agents, up to the 15th day of April, 1880.

THE COSMOPOLITAN DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

To Messrs RUSSELL & Co., General Agents.

Gentlemen, I hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to, and agree to pay the first Call of \$75 per share on allotment, and the second Call of \$25 per share on the 1st day of May, 1880; and to subscribe the Articles of Association when required to do so.

Yours obedient Servant, N.B.—Blank Form of Application for Shares may be had at the Office of the General Agents.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, February 20, 1880. ma20

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ninth Ordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 28th March, 1880, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1879.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on 12th March to the 26th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, March 11, 1880. ma26

Intimations.

NOTICE.

LADIES or GENTLEMEN desirous of becoming SUBSCRIBERS to a "SKATING RINK" will please send their Applications, Care of the Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, March 5, 1880. ap1

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in an Account of Business Contributed during the Half-Year ended 31st December, 1879, on or before March 31st, on which Date the Accounts will be Closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, February 21, 1880. ap1

DYNAMITE, FUSES, DETONATORS, &c.

FROM NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., LIMITED, GLASGOW, can be had in any Quantity on application to THE BORNEO CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, March 8, 1880. 8a81

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN ERIK, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai, and Messrs KILBY & WALKER, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY. (Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship "Deception," Captain R. J. BROWN, will be despatched on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, March 12, 1880. ma14

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Steamship "Kwangchow," Captain ASHBY, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. Hongkong, March 11, 1880. ma14

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

The Steamship "Methu," THOS. WALKER, Commander, shortly due from Singapore, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 23, 1880.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at the central Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers for New Zealand.)

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

This *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes, papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present returns in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together in the "Notes" (read references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries, which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a study, a pleasure, a necessity, a what scholars are accustomed about China.

Trübner's *Original Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has just reached us from Hongkong, which is a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, which is issued by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, of a similar nature to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, regarding some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable, and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is devoted, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-statesman of the eleventh century, Sun Tzu-ping, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but also distinguished by its literary grace. Besides notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, it carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes' and 'Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this combination of Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to ensure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear at intervals of two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, have been abundantly justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

This field open to a paper of this description, conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obedient in tone, is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

NOW READY.

THE RUIN OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE. BY DR. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, 10s.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE. BY DR. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, 10s.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusion of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section. 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works. 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works. 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office. 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section. 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Paddy's Wharf. 6. From Paddy's Wharf to the Naval Yard. 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier. 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Atholl	2h	Thompson	Brit.	322	Mar. 9	Matheson & Co.	Salmon	To-day
Bonny	7h	Potter	Brit.	1119	Mar. 8	Livingston & Co.	Salmon	To-day
Bowen	5c	Miller	Brit.	1500	Feb. 26	Livingston & Co.	Salmon	16th inst.
Caribbrook	2c	Wharton	Brit.	699	Mar. 7	Han Hin Chan	Salmon	To-morrow
Chiangking	4c	Joy	Brit.	799	Mar. 10	Matheson & Co.	Salmon	To-morrow
Cleveland	2h	Morse	Amer.	5079	Mar. 10	P. M. S. S. Co.	Yama & S. Fisco	Constan Dock
Compton	5c	Harvey	Brit.	769	Mar. 7	Matheson & Co.	Salmon	To-morrow
Deaulon	5c	Stewart	Brit.	1186	Mar. 12	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Amoy & Shanghai	at daylight
Fame	6h	Stapan	Brit.	1137	Mar. 12	Butterfield & Swin	Tug Plying	K'loon Dock
Hainan	5c	Conner	Amer.	281	Mar. 19	Matheson & Co.	Salmon	To-morrow
Hindostan	5c	McConnell	Brit.	991	Feb. 7	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Salmon	To-morrow
Kiangchow	5c	Love	Brit.	159	Mar. 6	Kwai Ahong	Salmon	To-morrow
Kwangtung	5h	Abbott	Brit.	674	Mar. 11	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	at daylight
Moath	5c	Reeves	Brit.	1044	Mar. 5	P. M. S. S. Co.	Shanghai	at daylight
Norma	5h	Love	Brit.	1337	Mar. 12	Vogel & Co.	Shanghai, &c.	at daylight
Olympia	5c	Nagel	Ger.	783	Mar. 9	Meyer & Co.	Salmon	To-morrow
Pozos	5c	Cain	Brit.	652	Mar. 11	Melchers & Co.	Manila	16th inst.
Rajouatannahar	5h	Hopkins	Brit.	933	Mar. 29	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	at daylight
Suez	5h	Haydon	Amer.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders Insurance Co.	Spore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Thales	5c	Baton	Brit.	1890	Mar. 26	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Salmon	To-day
		Peters	Brit.	820	Dec. 26	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Salmon	To-day
Sailing Vessels								
Aldon Basso	4c	Noyes	Amer. bgo.	842	Dec. 16	Romero & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Carl	4c	Thomson	Ger. bgo.	225	Dec. 20	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Yokohama	
Carmichael & Ltd.	4c	Katole	Amer. bgo.	438	Feb. 27	Melchers & Co.	Manila	
Columbia	2h	Noyes	Amer. bgo.	332	Jan. 20	Rogers & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Coxes	4c	Harrington	Brit. bgo.	581	Mar. 10	Meyer & Co.	Salmon	
Dirigo	7h	Staples	Amer. bgo.	685	Feb. 16	Vogel & Co.	San Francisco	
Duke of Abercorn	4c	Binnie	Brit. sb.	1049	Jan. 4	Vogel & Co.	London	
Caribool	4c	Forbes	Amer. bgo.	670	Feb. 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Salmon	
Cocaine Bros.	4c	Trimbush	Ger. bgo.	492	Mar. 8	Wieland & Co.	New York	
Haydon Brown	4c	Havard	Amer. bgo.	865	Dec. 19	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Hecla	5c	Day	Amer. sb.	1529	Jan. 19	Vogel & Co.	London	
Higlander	4c	Hutchinson	Amer. sb.	1352	June 18	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Lucia	4c	Crowley	Brit. bgo.	640	Feb. 7	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Mabel	4c	Ballett	Amer. bgo.	782	Jan. 15	Russell & Co.	New York	
Pera	4c	Smith	Brit. bgo.	683	Mar. 4	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	New York	
R. Robinson	4c	Smith	Amer. sb.	1452	Feb. 22	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Spartan	4c	Vincent	Amer. sb.	81	Aug. 27	W. H. Ray	London	
Sumatra	5c	Cloagh	Amer. sb.	1090	Sept. 8	Russell & Co.	New York	
Twilight	5c	Warland	Amer. sb.	1303	Mar. 8	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Wing Shui Shing	4c	Scott	Chi. Sm. sc.	400	Feb. 6	Robert Afook & Co.	Salmon	
WHAMPOA								
Chateaubriand	4c	Leroy	Fch. bgo.	887	Feb. 11	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin	
Cuba	4c	Stabell	Brit. bgo.	320	Mar. 3	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.	Tientsin	
Emma	4c	Michaelson	Ger. Sm. sc.	233	Feb. 26	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.	Tientsin	
France	4c	Exmiller	Fch. bgo.	499	Feb. 24	Landstein & Co.	Offoo	
Janet	4c	Henry	Brit. Sm. sc.	211	Mar. 3	Birley & Co.	Tientsin	
Victory	4c	Whiting	Brit. bgo.	255	Mar. 10	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.	Tientsin	
CANTON								
China	4c	Ackermann	Ger. str.	648	Mar. 10	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Hornet	5h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Mar. 9	J. S. Eaton
Iron Duke	7c	British	Flag-ship (iron-clad)	6430	14	800	Feb. 20	Henry F. Cleveland
Kestrel	6h	British	gun vessel	592	4	100	.....	.....
Moonbeam	6h	British	military hospital	2591	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midge	6h	British	gunboat	465	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morgue	7c	Russian	gunboat	350	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peng-chai-hai	8c	Chinese	revenue cruiser	600	4	120	Nov. 8	C. H. Palmer
Richmond	6c	U. S.	frigate	2000	.....	.....	Jan. 2	A. E. K. Benham
Sheldrake	6h	British	gunboat	455	4	60	Jan. 22	Lt.-Com. M. L. Bridger
Thames	7c	French	flagship	3845	.....	.....	Mar. 8	M. Alquier
Victor Emmanuel	7c	French	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	.....	Commodore Smith
Vigilant	6h	British	despatch vessel	835	2	260	Mar. 6	William M. Annesley
At Canton								
Hakkiang	.....	Chinese	gunboat	800	.....	.....	Mar. 7	Ko Kok Thong

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER.

STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Job ang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shai	467	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kin Shai	617	Benning, T.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Pot nan	1800	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sie J. Jejeebhoy	184	.....	Kwak Ahseong
Tung Ting	314	Deygen	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Boylard	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotai	180	Brown	Kwak Ahseong

SHIPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

March 5, 1880.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Ava
China
Europe
Rel Yuen
Glenale
Hao-san
Hao-tung
Hankow
Han-kwang

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
H. O. Orsted
Kiang-ching
Kiang-fong
Kiang-tung
Kiang-yung
Leopard
Lydia
Pekin
Ping-on
Sin Nanking
Taiyew
Takago Maru
Taku
Yehsin
Yungang

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Aboukir
Alexander Newen
.....

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Aboukir
Alexander Newen
.....

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Aboukir
Alexander Newen
.....

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, March 13th, 1880.

At 1089 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Highest Lowest.

Cash. Cash.

Chinese Names.

Butcher Meat.

Beef, English, lb. 350 300

Ame. Sugar cured, 225 200

Footcure, 200 170

Beef, airloin and prime cut, 170 160

Boef Corned, 140 130

Boat, 160 150

Soup, 100 90

Steak, 160 150

Bullocks' Brains, per set 50 40

Tongas, fresh, each 300 270

Head, 750 700

Heart, 130 120

Hump Salt, catty 140 130

Feet, each 50 45

Kidneys, 70 60

Tail, 110 100

Liver, catty 90 80

Tripe (unpressed) set 55 45

Calves' Head and Feet, catty 600 500

Hams, American, lb. 300 270

Chinese, 200 180

English, 350 320

Mutton Chop, 190 170

Leg, 190 170

Shoulder, 160 130

Pigs' Chlings, catty 70 60

Feet, 100 90

Fry, 110 100

Head, 90 80

Heart, each 60 50

Kidneys, 100 90

Liver, lb. 120 110

Pork Chop, catty 160 150

Corned, 150 140

Leg, 160 150

Factor-Lard, 110 100

Sheep's Head and Feet, set 450 400

Heart, each 55 50

Kidneys, 80 70

Liver, lb. 140 130

Sucking Pigs, each \$2.12.25

Suet, Beef, lb. 120 110

Mutton, 110 100

Sweet Bread, catty 130 120

Veal, 140 130

Fowl.

Capons, catty 180 170

Doves, each 100 90

Ducks, catty 120 110

Eggs, Hen, doz. 100 90

Duck, 100 90

Salt, 100 90

Fowls, catty 160 150

with the
 Oil and
 Ointment
 remedy
 cases are
 inence in
 seen few
 opium-
 have been

Melbren.
 Ajax (A.)
 Agamemnon (A.)
 At Hamburg.
 Cassandra (A.)
 Hansa.
 General Fairchild.
 Highmoor.

Sailing Vessels.
 Raphael.
 At Liverpool.
 Diome.
 Stento.
 Johann.
 At Antwerp.
 Volo.

THE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" are distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military professions; such for example as "Sword," "Marine-spike," "Platoon," &c. No such restriction applies to the lights.

All solutions should be sent to *Editor, China Mail Office*, by noon, on the Saturday following the publication of any one Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" on the envelope. Any arriving subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$15 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by Lady Day; and \$5 to the second. Every Saturday a new Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week.—The successful names will also be published.

ANSWER TO ACROSTIC No. XXI.

2ND SERIES.

Value.	(V. R.)	Ranker.
V	area	N
A	loan	A
L	ink	E
I	elo	E
E	elder	R

Correct answers have been received from "Jack & Jill" and "Silent."

ACROSTIC No. XXII.

3RD SERIES.

A carrier, with a man, or with an ape, So much am I dependent upon shape. One of them does not feel, the other can; The senseless article belongs to man. One finds the second in themselves are strictures, And in reality by no means fixtures. Let both unite, seek Ginner and Dragon; Turn them about, and you will see us soon.

I camped upon the seven hills;
I crushed the tyrants down;
I rail against my sovereign lords
Myself to wear the crown.

A varied treasure burnt by man of old,
Sought for in different countries, we are told.

Foe to "Original" in any nation;
Aot in this way, you're safe from observation.

In mellow harmony its note proceeds,
You'll find it, surely, out amongst the reeds.

I wandered o'er the hills till hungry Soot,
With violence, seized and thrust me in the pot.

ORIGINAL ACROSTICS.

The two principal words or "Uprights" in these Acrostics will be usually of some passing topic of the day, or other subject of general interest. No such restriction is applied to the lights.

A Silver Cup value \$20 will be given to the person giving the largest number correctly, and \$5 to the second, by the Saturday before June the 1st.

All answers to be sent to the *Editor, China Mail* by noon every Saturday, in an envelope marked "Acrostic."

A new Acrostic will appear every Saturday, together with the solution of the previous one (if it has been solved), and also the names of those who have guessed it correctly. Acrostic No. VII. begins the Series.

ANSWER TO No. X.

Winter	Palace.
W	whip
I	Myria
N	Nihil
T	Talhita
E	centric
R	rhododendron

Correct answers have been received from "Jack and Jill" and "Silent."

No. XI.

They each resemble, if not quite the same;
One bears an English, one a Chinese name;
To all in Eastern lands a constant dread,
Still more on ship-board if the truth be said.

1.
Heard in Assyria long ago;
A soldier now from top to toe.

2.
When that we had it, it did not exist;
We found it most certainly, when it was missed.

3.
To galleries go, and there take a peep
At the paintings of one who drew oxen and sheep.

4.
I really must this truth repeat—
She gained her husband through a cheat.

5.
A very venerable word,
Though often thought by some absurd.

6.
This little word you cannot pass—
The symbol of a curious gas.

7.
An author wrote a book which gave a name
He best is known by in the list of fame.
SILVER ENIGMATICS.

A JOURNALIST'S WORK IN THE EAST.

J. M. Madan, late editor and proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, the oldest journalist that ever came to the East, at a dinner given to him at the Byculla Club, before his departure, gave his notions as to what the duty of a journalist is in India, and a statement of what he had done, which are well worth quoting.

I should like to try to put clearly before you what has been the distinctive note of the school of journalism which I have represented here. When I first came out, in the year following the Mutiny, I found Mr Robert Knight advocating, with all the moral earnestness of his character, the theory that the existing Government of India was the wisest, most righteous, and most benevolent that ever existed upon earth, and that the system of taxation in this country was so remarkably light that it would be possible at any time to double, treble, or quadruple the taxation on the Deccan ryots, because they were really the happiest peasantry that had ever served any Government. I believe he had had occasion to charge those opinions since. Well, I found the field so far occupied that the general opinion in the journalism of Bombay seemed to be that the Government of this country should be a patriarchal despotism looking only to the natives for support. Well, in this extremely I found the neglected force of non-officialism, and I took that up and endeavored to make something of it. [Hear, hear.] I have seen it stated in some of the native newspapers that in doing this I have opposed the interests of the natives of this country. Such a statement is only made, I am happy to say, in one or two of the papers, and those are newspapers which steadily oppose what may be called the main principles of English rule in this country, and it is really an honour to me to have my name identified with opposition to such papers. [Hear, hear.]

I have been itated in one of these papers that I am the representative of what they call "the greed and insolence of the European non-official in this country." Well, gentlemen, I cannot help thinking that such remarks as these are merely the dying echoes of old watchwords, which have lost their force and meaning. [Applause.] I have always, for my own part, had a great contempt for mere theories of politics; I have been content to leave abstract ideas about the rights of man and the resurrection of dynasties, which are as extinct as the Hephtarchy to philosophers and schoolboys. I have taken simple facts, and the main fact, which a politician has to deal with in this country is the existence, and I hope the permanent existence, of the British Government. [Applause.] I have been unable to sympathize with people who think that all we have to do in this country is to prepare the way for the re-establishment of native rule. I do not believe that time ever will come. I have my own opinion that the future of this country will rest far more with the English non-official classes, and the breeds of the country having English blood in them, than it can ever do again with the representatives of fallen dynasties; and my reasons for thinking so is this: When the non-official community are taxed with greed and oppression, I ask myself what it is that they have really done in India. I ask where is the possibility of oppression under laws which protect the native more than ourselves? Where have any favours that they do not possess? The richest merchant, the most eloquent barrister, in India has not the common electoral right of a £10 household in England; he has not a shred of political power entrusted to him; he is compelled to remain exactly on the same basis as the native subjects of the Queen, but here, as well, we are content to work on the basis that we accept of the position; we work on here, hoping to do what we can. And, gentlemen, what have non-officials done for this country? It is in the fashion now-a-days to give Latin quotations representing the Imperial efforts of the Government in India. The non-official community might take fairly for their motto, *Quæ regio in terra nostra non plena laboris?* All over India they have marked with their own homes the line of the progress that they have made in this country. It is not only the railways and the great public works that they have built; it is not only that they conduct all the shipping work of the country, towns and the business of the Presidency towns is mainly in their hands; but look at the great industries that they have presented really to the natives of this printing press, you might reckon the whole of the press, whatever use may be made of it, of producing rising up in the export trade that is not the fruit entirely of English enterprise and industry. Take, for instance, indigo, jute, tea, coffee; and look at the changes that have been made, in the cotton trade even, since the English merchants took it in hand. It is they who, by their enterprise, and partly by their wealth, have started the cotton industry which is now competing so strongly with Manchester in Bombay. It is they who are trying to improve tobacco and silk, who have started paper-making, and who are manufacturing beer. In every direction you can think of the non-official is giving valuable work to India. [Applause.] And all this he is content to do for the sake of very often making a much smaller fortune than any busy man in a trade or profession will make at home. [Hear, hear.]

Well, gentlemen, I think under the circumstances it would be well if the natives would sometimes think what natives would do for this country, non-officials have done for this country, instead of constantly reproaching them for draining away the wealth of India. [Hear, hear.] That reproach is most unjust; and I will say this further, and not only materially, but morally and politically, the non-officials have shown the natives how they can work up their way to a real liberal system of Government in this country. [Hear, hear.]

I for my part do not at all believe in the excellence of the system of Government established here, or that it cannot be altered for the better in any way. I have always thought that Mr Gladstone expressed the other day, in speaking of Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Henry Rawlinson, that Indian officials, whatever their good qualities, have not inhaled from actual acquaintance with free institutions the spirit by which British Government should be regulated and controlled, and that in giving free scope to their benevolent motives, they are apt to take things into their own hands in a way which men, conversant with free institutions and responsible government, would never dream of. If this is the fact, how is it possible for the people of this country to alter it unless they accept the leadership of Englishmen with some experience of free institutions, who know that political liberty means, not the liberty to do what you like, in the phrase of a distinguished modern historian, but the liberty to do what is right (hear, hear), and who can advance them safely and progressively in the path of liberal institutions. It would be far better for them to do that than indulge in wild tirades against Englishmen generally. [Hear, hear.] I could point to several instances of what such a representative non-official as myself has done for India. I will not insist on the fact that there is not a prominent native in Bombay who has not in times of difficulty come to me and asked me for counsel, sympathy, and co-operation; but I will say this, that in my own experience, I, who am charged with caring nothing for the interests of this country, have done something in my time for the ryots of the Deccan for instance, in the way of moderating their assessments—or at least I tried to do so. And, again, I think I remember, with regard to municipal government in this city, that the first resolutions which led to the institution of the Municipality, which with all its defects is the first good example of self-government not in India—those first resolutions were prepared by a small committee of English non-officials, of whom I was one, and of whom another is at present member of Parliament for Leith. The natives had no hand in it in the beginning, though now they reap the fruit of our exertions. I might point to several more instances, such as my opposition to those encroachments of the Executive Government on the judicial system, which have been unhappily too frequent of late; and when we considered to be an unfair system of taxation was introduced two years ago, I joined with the natives of this country, as many non-officials did, when the Government sought not to let us use the Town Hall, and we went and strained our throats in the circuit tent in protesting against it. [Applause.] And, gentlemen, that principle which we then contended for has now been calmly admitted to be just by Government, although we were not at that time allowed to use our own Town Hall in asserting it. [Laughter and applause.] I am afraid I have gone on too far on this point, but there is one thing more I should like to say, because I saw a respected friend of mine, who now conducts a weekly journal in this city and who formerly conducted a daily paper, said the other day, noting my departure, that it was all very well for me to talk of independence, but I had simply made myself an instrument for carrying out the well-known opinions of the non-official classes, and had found it to my own interest to do so. I would remind you that the two most serious quarrels, really, that I have had in Bombay, and which threatened to do more injury to my paper than anything else, were with the Government, but with the non-officials, because I opposed schemes which I believed to be inconsistent with the interests of this country. [Applause.] Perhaps that is a proof that my advocacy of the non-official community as a powerful political influence in India does not mean that I am prepared, or that the majority of non-officials themselves are prepared, to assist in making the predominance of Englishmen means of gratifying rapacity. [Applause.] Well, gentlemen, I have spoken seriously on this matter, because I remember it was a favourite reproach addressed to me by Mr Robert Knight in old times, when we were always fighting one another, that I was not an earnest man. [Laughter.] He said this because I was in the habit of making fun occasionally of some of his rather pompous sermons on ethics and statistics. Well, I do not know whether it is a great reproach to a journalist in this country that he should not be always too much in earnest. The fact is there are so many ill-wishers to the journalist in this country that the journalist who is perpetually dull must be a great criminal. For my part, I believe that if at any time my leading articles have helped any gentleman present to eat his breakfast with a greater relish I have in that respect certainly been a public benefactor. [Laughter and applause.] A journalist, like an actor, must please to live. But I think I have shown you that if I went in for lighter writings occasionally there was a serious purpose below, and that I had a programme of policy which in the main I constantly followed. [Hear, hear.] This dinner to-night is a proof that in that I have not been unsuccessful, and that I have not at all events betrayed the public trust, which is really reposed in every editor of a newspaper, to be faithful to the public alone and not to consult private interests. [Applause.]

The system of telegraphs in Europe completed at the end of 1877, 288,800 miles of lines and 769,769 miles of wires. There were 19,627 government telegraph stations, and 12,708 railway and special stations. The number of employees amounted to 43,708. The number of paid messages was 4,378,000. The number of telegrams was 20,000,000. The number of telegrams forwarded amounted to about 7,000,000. M. Newmann Spallart gives the following statistics for the other parts of the world. In America (1876 to 1877), 114,187 miles of wires; 8,769 stations; 23,000,000 telegrams. In Asia (1876 to 1877), 34,521 miles of wires; 489 stations; 2,300,000 telegrams. Australia (1876), 23,682 miles of wires; 659 stations; 2,600,000 telegrams. Africa (1874 to 1876), 8,148 miles of wires; 106 stations; 1,200,000 telegrams.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted, as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated, from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL and BUSINESS DIRECTOR, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.
City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.
Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.
The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Redcliff Wharf.
General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c.—within a stone's throw.
Lanciano Club and Library, Shelley St. Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c.—near the Public Gardens.
St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.
Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.
Union Church, Elgin Street.
St. Peter's Roman Church, West Point.
St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.
Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.
Sailors' Home, West Point.
E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.
Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.
Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.
The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Hotels.

Stag Hotel, good accommodation for visitors at moderate rates, 110, Queen's Road Central.—J. Cook, Proprietor.
Hongkong Hotel, the largest and most commodious, at the corner N. E. of the Clock Tower.—DORABEE AND HING-KEE, Lessees.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. DUNSCOLL, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H. E. the Governor.
Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & CO., Queen's Road Central.
Books, Music and Stationery.—KELLY & WALSH (next door Hongkong Hotel).
Travelling Requisites of all kinds, Books, &c.—LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-LEWEN, FRICKEL & CO., American Newspapers and cheap Reprints, &c., choice Tobacco and Cigars.—MOORE'S VARIETY STORE, 42, Queen's Road.
Watches, Jewellery, Charts, Binoculars, Optical Instruments, Mordan's Pencil-cases, &c.—JOHN NOBLE, agent for Negretti & Zambra.
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsmen's Requisites of all descriptions.—WM. SCHMIDT & CO., Gun-makers, 47, Wyndham Street.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullman Boats.
Half hour, ... 10 cts.
Three hours, ... 50 cts.
Six hours, ... 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.
Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.85
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-hum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.50
Three Coolies, ... 1.20
Two Coolies, ... 1.00

To VICTORIA GAP (NO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA PEAK).

Single Trip.
Four Coolies, ... \$0.60
Three Coolies, ... 0.50
Two Coolies, ... 0.40

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-hum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.85
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

The Return Trip embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.
Half Trip (Return) ... \$0.75 each Coolie.
(12 hours) Gap, ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cts.
Half day, ... 35 cts.
Day, ... 60 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 tons, per Day, ... \$2.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 tons, per Load, ... 2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 tons, per Day, ... 2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 tons, per Load, ... 1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-han Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-han Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 1.00
4th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-han Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 80
4th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-han Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 80

Sampans.

of Pullman Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00
One Hour, ... 30
Half an Hour, ... 10
Nothing in the above Scale prevents private agreements.

STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.
One Day, ... 33 cts.
Half Day, ... 20
Three Hours, ... 12
Two Hours, ... 8
Nothing in the above Scale prevents private agreements.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised March 1, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double; treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be added together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 10 lbs. and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 3 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Non-Union countries.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 10 cents per oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.—

Letters, 10
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 5*
Books & Patterns, 5*

WEST INDIES (Non Union); Bolivia; Costa Rica; Ecuador; Guatemala; New Granada; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Uruguay.—

Letters, 30
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 10
Books & Patterns, 10

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji via Torres Straits, Letters, 12; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4; Via Galle, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

† There is Registration to British W. India Colonies, 10 cents. To the Bahamas and Haiti, the San Francisco route is available.

‡ Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

§ Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, ... 10
Between any other two of the following (Hongkong, Canton, Macao, Amoy, Swatow, Shantow, Ningbo, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, and the Philippines), in either direction, ... 20

(d) No Parcel Post.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for delivery in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, &c., all of the same weight to addressees in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office, unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Cuffs, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Fakhai, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 11 lbs. The weight will be 10 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCELS, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Articles insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as, bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Iodine, Meats, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will, as a general rule, be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcels, the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probable about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage by the Hongkong Post Office, unless it is enclosed in a wrapper, and is, as a general rule, liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XIII.

The Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but, nevertheless, it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person acting in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handseams, bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1. Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, India, Ceylon, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2. Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent. for cashing them.

3. Many Money Orders are applied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheques, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4. No order may exceed \$10, or \$50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the order arrived.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £25, ... 18 cents.
" £25 to £50, ... 36
" £50 to £100, ... 54
" £100 to £200, ... 72
" £200 to £500, ... 90
" £500 to £1,000, ... 108
" £1,000 to £2,000, ... 126
" £2,000 to £5,000, ... 150
" £5,000